Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON SERVICE

Vol. XVIII, No. 30 July 28, 1961 Section I — News

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Education: The House Rules Committee, which Sam Rayburn did his best to pack earlier this year, dealt a stunning blow to the New Frontier last week when its members, by an 8-7 margin, voted to table the three controversial school aid measures, totaling more than $2 billion. The bills involved were Federal aid to secondary schools; Federal aid to colleges; and an amendment to the National Defense Education Act.

While the defeat was a slap at the President, it does not in any way signal a revival of a Dixie-Republican coalition as some newspapers reported. It was, in fact, a northern liberal Catholic Democrat, James J. Delaney of Queens County, New York, who sided with the conservatives against the liberals on the committee. Delaney, who felt that the House would not approve the NDEA bill, which provides loans for parochial schools, decided to vote against the entire cluster of education measures.

There is no certainty, however, that these aid bills are dead. The President has put his full weight behind moves to pry these bills from out of the House Rules Committee.

This could be done through a petition by 219 members of the House (Democrats now number 263), or on a Calendar Wednesday when the Chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, Adam Clayton Powell, can bring the bill to the floor of the House.

• Those who voted to table the education bills were: *Republicans*: Clarence J. Brown (Ohio), Katharine St. George (N.Y.), H. Allen Smith (Calif.), Elmer J. Hoffman (Ill.), and William H. Avery (Kansas); *Southern Democrats*: Howard W. Smith (Va.) and William M. Colmer (Miss.); *Northern Democrat*: James J. Delaney (N.Y.)

Those who voted against tabling: *Northern Democrats*: Ray J. Madden (Ind.), B. F. Sisk (Calif.), Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (Mass.), and Richard Bolling (Mo.); *Southern Democrats*: James W. Trimble (Ark.), Carl Elliott (Ala.), and Homer Thornberry (Tex.).

The last three, Southern liberals, are key figures in the JFK program to get New Frontier bills before the House.

Rousselot: Last week's most interesting GOP news came with an indication by California Congressman John H. Rousselot that he might oppose incumbent Senator Thomas Kuchel for the Republican senatorial nomination next year.

Though endorsed by former Vice President Nixon, Kuchel has lost the support of many California Republicans, because of his allegiance with the ultra-"modern" GOP element in the Senate, as personified by Javits of New York and Case of New Jersey.

After informing California newspapers that he might oppose Kuchel, Rousselot told HUMAN EVENTS: "I believe a Republican senatorial primary contest in 1962 would be a healthy and stimulating thing for our party in California. There isn't a Republican in California who doesn't consider Kuchel a fine man. But the question which must be decided is what philosophical direction the Republican party should take in California. In recent months I have detected a grass roots desire for more conservative representation in the Senate. My thoughts are mainly exploratory, but I would be proud to carry the conservative standard into a primary contest."

Rousselot mentioned that former Senator William F. Knowland, former Congressman Donald L. Jackson and actor Ronald Reagan were being talked of as Senate candidates. All three are conservatives, Rousselot stressed, adding that the main consideration is not which one should run, but rather that the voters should be given a philosophical choice.

Rousselot's Los Angeles congressional district has been gerrymandered from 4-3 to 2-1 Democratic. "But," Rousselot said, "I have studied the new setup and believe that with a strong campaign, which I would surely wage, I would be returned to Congress."

Bowles: For the time being, Washington feels, the "Bowles crisis" has passed. This was the near-firing by President Kennedy last week of Undersecretary of State Chester Bowles. Kennedy later told his news conference that he had "complete confidence" in Bowles and that he wanted him to stay on.

The generally reported reason for Kennedy's supposed desire to sack Bowles—that he was an idea man who couldn't operate as an effective administrator—is considered accurate by close observers.

What has received little coverage is one of the more plausible theories as to why Bowles was kept on. Bowles, like Adlai Stevenson, has a large and influential personal following among liberals. The Washington *Star* noted last week that Bowles was "reported ready to resign in a public display of

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disappointment." The reason for this, it is thought, was not only criticism inside the State Department of his unwillingness to accept the administrative responsibilities of being Undersecretary of State, but also the fact that he wasn't consulted on White House decisions. His advice was not asked prior to the Cuban invasion fiasco, nor is it now being asked concerning the Berlin crisis.

Were Bowles to leave now, the Administration reportedly feels, there could well be a major split in the liberal camp—and at a time when the New Frontier faces mounting criticism for confusion, stumbling and lack of direction in foreign policy matters. Sources close to Adlai Stevenson said that he would have reacted negatively if Bowles had been "transferred." However, there seems little doubt that Bowles' days in the State Department are numbered.

JFK and the Judgeships: President Kennedy is getting maximum political mileage out of Public Law 87-36 which he signed May 19.

Deploring the backlog of Federal court cases, Kennedy initially asked for three score new judgeships. He was rewarded by Congress with 73 posts. Together with those vacated by death or retirement, JFK has some 100 posts to fill.

Now, more than two months later, however, the Administration has named only seven jurists.

Democratic members of both houses report the White House will withhold appointments of most of the new judges until after a series of key votes has been taken. New Frontier legislative lieutenants are brutally frank when they tell wavering legislators they will receive "no consideration" if they vote the wrong way.

Judgeships, incidentally, are the juiciest form of patronage. They are life-long appointments (contingent upon good behavior), paying $22,500 yearly to US District judges and $25,500 to judges on US Courts of Appeals. Along with each judgeship come Federal marshals and the judge's staff.

Liberals Disagree: A tiff has erupted between two pressure-group spokesmen—C. J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO's Building Trades Department, and Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N.Y.), Chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee.

Powell, a Negro, in a speech July 14, told the Philadelphia convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that, until Negroes have equal membership privileges with whites in AFL-CIO craft unions, he would block a pending bill intended to reduce restrictions on picketing at construction sites.

Haggerty admitted that some local unions may bar Negroes, but contended the Building Trades Department lacks power to force their compliance with general AFL-CIO policy.

Stand-off in Labor Laws: Sessions this year of state legislatures have produced so far practically a stand-off in new laws affecting labor unions—for or against. The AFL-CIO labels "most significant the defeat of virtually all major anti-labor legislation." On the other hand, the AFL-CIO concedes the appearance in many states of legislative coalitions between conservative Democrats and Republicans, strong enough to block union-favoring laws.

From Colorado is quoted a comment that the coalition was active, and that, "If the legislation picture is to improve in Colorado, either the legislature must be reapportioned so that a greater majority of members come from urban areas, or a larger Democratic majority must be obtained."

The stalemate applied to right-to-work laws as well as to general labor legislation. Right-to-work proponents made new efforts, without success, in several states. But labor union forces failed in their battle for repeal of right-to-work laws in the 19 states which have them.

When Industries Move: The flight of industrial concerns from domination by powerful unions produced a recent announcement by the Gemmer Manufacturing Company that it was moving its plant from Detroit to Lebanon, Tennessee—one company intention being to take advantage of financial inducements offered by the latter location.

The company announced it would hire new workers in the Tennessee community. But a Federal district judge in Detroit, Frederick Kaess, has ruled that there is "an obligation and a duty" for the concern to rehire in Tennessee the Detroit employees who will be laid off when the move is made.

The judge's decision poses many legal imponderables: mainly relating to how the judgment can be enforced under differing state laws. The opinion illustrates the trend among some jurists to regard Federal laws and Federal interests as supreme over local conduct.

Senator Pat McNamara (D.-Mich.), frequently a spokesman for union privileges, praises the decision and uses it as an argument for his bill to repeal the tax-exempt status of municipal bonds issued for the purpose of industrial development.

Federal Control: Recent difficulties encountered by participants in the Federal school lunch program put the lie to liberal claims that such programs are typical of "non-controlled" Federal aid to education. The Scottsdale (Arizona) High School District has discontinued the program because it wished to offer students *a la carte* meals, but its agreement with Washington required the serving of a limited selection of plate lunches.

In Phoenix, school officials were similarly faced with the choice between discontinuing their practice of making *a la carte* items available to students, in addition to the regular plate lunches, or being disqualified from the Federal school lunch program. Phoenix discontinued the Federal program because, under the regulations imposed, fewer students would eat their lunch at school.

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The business manager of the Phoenix Union High Schools and College System writes that the decision to withdraw from the program "involves not so much the actual law governing the Federal school lunch program as the regulations which seem to be typically bureaucratic interpretations of the law that work toward the detriment of the school lunch program."

China Advises Japan: After recent Japanese press reports indicated that Tokyo was flirting with the idea of recognizing Outer Mongolia, the Nationalist Chinese moved fast to warn their former enemy of the consequences.

Dr. Wei Yu-sun, acting spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said that recognition could not be justified "on the flimsy ground of setting up a listening post" (HUMAN EVENTS, July 14). He called it "inconceivable" that Japan "would adopt any measures that could not but boost the prestige and strengthen the position of the Communist bloc in the Far East."

Last week Senator Hiram Fong (R.-Hawaii) told HUMAN EVENTS: "I am very alarmed at signs that the United States, Great Britain, Japan and other free world countries are toying with the idea of recognizing Communist Outer Mongolia and admitting it to the United Nations. This could only mean another vote in that world forum against the free world, whose position has already been greatly diluted by the admission of new so-called neutral and pro-Communist nations. We can ill-afford any further erosion of our position in the United Nations."

South American Castro: A Kremlin beachhead will be established on the northeast tip of South America within one month, in the opinion of Latin American experts in the Capital. It will be British Guiana, a former Crown Colony which will assume full international autonomy August 21. Total independence is anticipated within two years.

Next month's elections are expected to find the People's Progressive Party of Chedi Jagan victorious. The American-educated Jagan was imprisoned in 1954 by British officials for subversive activities.

He was described at the time in an official government White Paper as a "convinced Communist."

Jagan has allied himself closely with Fidel Castro, whom he calls "the Great Liberator." A trip to Havana last year led to promises by Fidel of political and economic aid. Jagan has also requested aid from the Soviet-led Communist bloc, which is expected to respond.

Senator Thomas J. Dodd (D.-Conn.) recently warned of the worsening Latin American situation by pointing to British Guiana with alarm. It was more dangerous than that in Cuba, he said, for "it provides a beachhead through which the Kremlin could feed arms and give support to Communist guerrillas in Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia and surrounding countries."

Pope for Voluntarism: The Rev. John E. Coogan, S.J., of the Jesuit West Baden College, West Baden Springs, Indiana, interprets the new encyclical of Pope John XXIII as further discrediting the meaning applied by certain liberal clerics to the Pope's previous warning against compulsory unionism.

In a 1960 letter against "excessive socialization," Pope John had insisted that labor-union membership should be "offered to and not imposed upon the free will of mankind." The liberals contended, with no show of proof, that the papal letter referred only to Socialist Europe. Father Coogan says that now Pope John, by repeating in his encyclical the 1960 warning against excessive socialization, shows his disapproval of compulsory unionism in general.

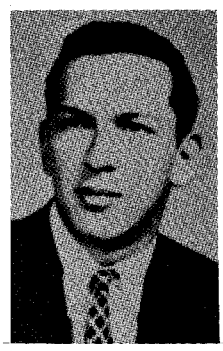
The 227 bishops of the National Catholic Welfare Council have already repudiated the idea that the warning against excessive socialization, implying compulsory unionism, should be applied only to Socialist Europe.

(Their general interpretation had been anticipated by Father Coogan in his HUMAN EVENTS article, "Pope John Speaks on Right to Work," October 13, 1960.)

• The press has been quoting the encyclical's call to Western powers to aid the underdeveloped nations. Many liberals, some who never abide Catholic doctrine, are using the Pope's message to support their own arguments.

The encyclical, however, should be read in context. Personal initiative, not outside aid, is its essential message. The Pope states that "where the personal initiative of citizens is missing, there is political tyranny." He adds this significant warning: the state must be careful to protect "the right that

Going through some old correspondence files, we ran across a letter written nearly five years ago. It was from Richard J. Whalen, then a senior at Queens College, New York. HUMAN EVENTS printed his first published article—"The Battle of Queens College."



WHALEN

After graduation from Queens, Whalen became a reporter for the Richmond **News Leader**, soon becoming assistant editorial writer. At 26 years of age, he is now an editorial writer for the **Wall Street Journal.**

Whalen's letter, dated October 6, 1956:

"In New York City, many social science instructors teach that 'the Government should give everything to the people.' This philosophy disturbed me. If the Government is to give everything to the people, how can it be done unless the Government first takes everything from the people? I mentioned my doubts to a fellow-student three years ago who immediately replied, 'You should join the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists and read HUMAN EVENTS.' I did both and found the facts to support my instinctive convictions. I found many students—and more professors than is commonly believed—with similar views. If my observations are correct, young people are extremely receptive to HUMAN EVENTS. They like its concise and clear presentation of the news. They should be given every opportunity to read it."

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individual persons possess of being always primarily responsible for their own upkeep and that of their own family, which implies that in the economic systems the free development of productive activities should be permitted and facilitated."

Trade with Enemy: An Administration move to "lessen tensions" with the Soviet Union by encouraging subsidized trade with the Reds has come under heavy congressional attack. In a little-noticed statement, the Commerce Department announced a change in US export licensing policy to permit the sale of subsidized agricultural commodities to the USSR and other Communist-bloc nations.

Representative Delbert Latta (R.-Ohio), a member of the House Agriculture Committee, protested the policy reversal to President Kennedy. He said that the hard red winter wheat shipped to Russia, for example, will be subsidized at 62 cents per bushel by American taxpayers. Other products which can now go to the Reds include feed grains, wheat flour, cotton, cotton textiles, rice and non-fat dry milk.

The Ohio legislator said the taxpayers are already in hock $335 million for farm goods sent Red Poland, paid for in Polish currency which it is impossible for the US to spend outside that Red satellite.

Peace Corps: The Peace Corps has now announced that it is training more than 100 students at the University of California at Berkeley—presumably to be sent to Ghana.

Ghana, according to a Joseph Alsop column in September, 1960, actively aided the Soviets in the Congo. Moreover, it is known that at the present time Ghana is helping rebel leaders against the Portuguese in Angola. It is reliably reported that Ghanian United Nations troops in the Congo are supplying UN guns and ammunition to the Angola rebels.

At the very time the Peace Corps was actively training volunteers for Ghana, Ghana's Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah was flying to Moscow in an Ilyushin-18 (Soviet) plane. In Moscow, Nkrumah praised Khrushchev as a "true friend" whose ideas "would defeat the forces of reaction." While Nkrumah was being feted by Nikita Khrushchev, it was announced in Ghana's capital, Accra, that Ghana, in the future, would recruit its own civil servants from Communist Eastern European countries.

Former Secretary of State Christian Herter—a master of the understatement—last year tagged Nkrumah as "leaning toward the Soviet bloc." Nkrumah was jailed in 1949 by the British after he had been found with an unsigned Communist party card.

Capitol Camera: Salvatore Bontempo, a New Jersey Democratic state official nominated by President Kennedy, was sworn in last week as the top security officer in the State Department. Although Representative Francis E. Walter (D.-Pa.), Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, has been highly critical because of Bontempo's complete lack of investigative experience, some in Washington speculate that JFK has been in hot water with Italian-Americans since January —for not appointing someone of their nationality to an important post—and decided he would be politically dead with that ethnic group if he were to dump Bontempo.

• The Battle Act Amendment, passed by the Senate and now before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, envisions increased aid to Communist countries, such as Poland and Yugoslavia. On July 13, Poland's Communist leader Wladyslaw Gomulka told a crowd of 15,000 people in Outer Mongolia that Poland had offered $10 million in aid to that country. On the same day Yugoslavia announced new "cooperation" with Soviet Russia.

• *Following his first six months in Washington, Congressman Richard Roudebush (Ind.), who came here as a conservative, calls himself an "ultra-conservative." The freshman Republican continues, "I went to Congress fearful and apprehensive of our nation's future—and now I am downright frightened."*

• Following strongman Ayub Khan's demand that the United States financially and militarily aid Pakistan, Khan related on *Meet the Press*: "Looking at it purely rationally, I think Red China should be admitted to the United Nations."

• *The United States, which is assessed* 33.5 *per cent for UN operating costs, is actually paying* 48 *per cent of the world body's budget since France and the Communist nations refuse to pay their bills.*

• According to *Congressional Quarterly,* 11 per cent of the seats held by Democrats in Congress are occupied by men and women 40-and-under in age, while for the Republicans the percentage is 16 per cent.

• *Teamsters' boss James R. Hoffa suffered a jolt in Chicago July* 19 *when* 5,000 *organized cab drivers in the Windy City voted to make a reform local their bargaining agent instead of a Teamster-affiliated local. This makes Chicago the second major American city where cab drivers do not work for Hoffa. The other is New York City, whose* 35,000 *cabmen have long rejected Hoffa domination.*

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More Labor Reform Laws are Needed

By Senator John L. McClellan
Chairman of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

IN RECENT MONTHS some of our large corporations have been heavily fined and their top executives sent to jail for rigging bids and fixing prices in violation of our antitrust laws. This action was not only proper but, I believe, long overdue.

In the same period of time we have witnessed Jimmy Hoffa, boss of the powerful Teamsters Union, actively promoting a plan to unite all labor unions of the transportation industry into a mutual-assistance pact for the purpose of supporting each other in collective bargaining proceedings and in the settlement of labor disputes with management. The potential, and almost certain, consequences that would flow from such an alliance between all or most of the transportation unions in this country are indeed frightful to contemplate.

Upon the slightest whim and caprice and upon a single command these unions could—and I have not the slightest doubt that they would—halt the flow of raw materials to our factories, and of manufactured products to our distribution centers and consumers, and paralyze and bring to a complete stop the wheels of commerce in every segment of our national transportation systems.

Thus, if businessmen should be fined and sent to jail for monopolistic activities in the field of price-fixing—and they have been, and should be—should not a combine and conspiracy of disreputable union officials with powers to do even greater injury to the public be regarded under the law as a similar offense against the public and our government and be likewise punished? To this, there can only be an affirmative answer. Our people must be protected from exploitation and flagrant abuses and impositions from either source—management or labor.

It is the duty of Congress to enact laws adequate to provide such protection. For that reason, I am preparing and shall soon introduce in the Senate of the United States legislation that would make transportation unions subject to the antitrust laws and which consequently would outlaw any pact among transportation unions such as Hoffa has proposed. Such a conspiracy—such force and economic power—must be proscribed by law just as a similar concentration of power in the hands of a corporate entity is now forbidden by existing antitrust and antimonopoly statutes.

Another danger of great magnitude to the survival of our country and of immediate public concern was revealed recently by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations in the shocking disclosures made of strikes, wildcat work stoppages, featherbedding, deliberate slow-downs, and the low productivity of labor at our missile bases. Some unions, their members and workers, at Cape Canaveral and other missile sites, engaged in a form of extortion and blackmail, placing greed above patriotism. Knowing full well that we were involved in a frantic space race with Communist Russia, they simply refused to work except on their own arbitrary, exorbitant, and expensive terms. Thus, through various nefarious practices, they were able to garner weekly wages that ran in many instances in excess of $700 per week and to gouge millions of dollars that they did not earn and to which they were not entitled out of the Federal Government and out of the pockets of American taxpayers. While doing this, they were callously making a most substantial contribution to our falling several months behind in the fateful missile competition with world communism.

Labor is not wholly to blame for all that occurred at our missile bases that caused us to fall behind, but its attitude and the reprehensible practices in which it engaged were a major contributing factor that cannot be denied.

As a direct result of the revelations made by the investigations conducted by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, President Kennedy has established a Missile Sites Labor Commission in an effort to ensure the continuation of work at our missile bases without interruption. In addition, the AFL-CIO and spokesmen for a number of management groups have pledged their efforts to ensure against work stoppages on these vital projects. This action is indeed laudable. I commend it and sincerely hope it will be effective. But I do not agree with those who contend that, under these circumstances, no action by Congress is needed.

The success of the President's Missile Sites Labor Commission is predicated and will depend wholly upon the voluntary cooperation of those unions and workers whose scandalous disregard for their country's military posture has already been demonstrated. It cannot therefore be said that under this arrangement adequate assurance is now provided that our missile work will proceed unhindered and unimpeded by future strikes, work stoppages, and unproductive labor practices. I believe that in such a life-and-death matter, where the very destiny of our nation and human freedom is at stake, it is the duty of Congress to enact laws with teeth in them to positively stop such practices and to prevent this character of sabotage in our national defense program.

I am, therefore, also preparing and shall introduce a bill to outlaw such conduct and prevent such actions. The measure, however, will establish a tribunal to deal with and resolve such problems, grievances, and labor disputes as may arise between labor and management engaged in the construction or operation of any facility related to national security and our defense program. I shall confidently press for Congressional action—for the enactment of these laws that I here propose. I believe them definitely to be in the national interest. They may well be absolutely vital to our security and survival.

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Warring Unions Stick Taxpayers Again

By Victor Riesel

IT'S ALMOST unbelievable. But it's all on motion pictures, and in color, too. These films give a blow by blow description of one union declaring war on another. The first, tougher union wanted the jobs held by the second union's members—so the first outfit simply ripped the tools and building material out of the hands of men working on a housing project. Work was shut down for six weeks. Thousands of dollars were lost. And the public paid, too, when the government had to move in.

It began last March. There were 12 union carpenters employed by Cement Work, Inc. This firm was in the process of providing concrete and brick work services for builders of an apartment development in a suburb—East Orange, N. J. The company also employed hod carriers and common laborers, members of Local 502. The hod carriers simply decided they wanted the 12 carpenters' jobs.

On March 1, the carpenters were stripping pans and beams from hardened concrete and began carrying them to the next point where concrete would be poured. Suddenly a squad of hod carriers moved in from another direction on the construction site. They simply left their work. They then ripped "two-by-fours" (pieces of lumber), crowbars and jacks from the hands of the carpenters.

The latter were outnumbered almost four to one. Without their boards and tools they couldn't work.

Next day the carpenters arrived. This time two or three hod carriers converged on each of the carpenters. Again the laborers tore the tools from the carpenters' hands. This was getting to be a habit. So a carpenters' business agent, Gerard Sassone, decided to put it all on record.

He got himself an eight mm color camera. Next time the be-muscled hod carriers grabbed the carpenters' tools and supplies from their hands, it was all "taken down" by movies.

Finally the contractor had to shut down operations for six weeks. He was caught in the middle. The firm had to lay off the carpenters because of the threats of violence of the hod carriers. Then the battle was tossed into the lap of the regional National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) headed by John Cuneo. There were—and are—petitions and cross petitions.

There have been all sorts of hearings, drawing of complaints, viewing of motion pictures, scheduling of full debate and postponements.

All this costs money—your money. Government officials, phone calls, investigators, long documents don't come free. Multiply this by hundreds of such hearings across the land and you get the high cost to the public of this type of regional labor imperialism.

Not included in this are the lost wages, the lost profits, and the taxes the Government would take if there were no such jurisdictional warfare.

There apparently is no escaping such feuds. The hod carriers' raid is one type of war. Here, the hod carriers and the carpenters are construction unions in a civil war of their own. But there is another type of labor war. Just as often the construction unions band together and fight the industrial unions. Typical is the feud at a new American Cyanamide Co., acrylic fiber factory near Milton, Florida. The construction-labor combination wanted each craft in the plant to sign with a different union. The industrial union bloc, led by Walter Reuther's colleagues and, oddly enough, John Lewis' union as well, wanted one big plant-wide union to cover all production and maintenance workers.

No one questioned the unionization of the new installation. It was merely a question of which union officials would speak for the men. This made more work for the NLRB. And more expenses for the taxpayers. Also more headaches for the workers and the company. Why?

These feuds, these wars within wars, are typical of the rancor which has all but split the AFL-CIO. There will be conciliation efforts made by labor's high command. But the wars won't be settled. The fight will be headed for the floor of the national convention next December 7 in Miami Beach.

At that time some of the national labor chiefs may take a walk right out of the AFL-CIO. And then this country will see some real feuding—with the public caught right in the middle.

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HUMAN EVENTS
--- COMMENTARY ---

Political representation of union members' interests as union members and workers is at the very center of the purpose for which labor unions are formed and maintained.
—Joseph Rauh, Washington Counsel, United Auto Workers

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In India

Holy Cow! What Waste

By Paul Harvey

MOST OF INDIA'S 450 million people are hungry, many are starving. And they are compounding the problem faster than your recently promised billion dollars can solve it, unless . . .

I do not expect these words will entirely unravel the riddle which is India. India is an enigma which has confounded anyone who ever tackled it. But the suggestion I am about to relay might have eased the burden generations ago if the British or their predecessor protectors had sought to employ it.

In the streets of India's teeming cities, the "Holy Cow" roams about, unmolested.

It is the animal population of India which is most to blame for that nation's malnutrition.

Either in fact or legend, a cow is supposed to have wandered into a hut and suckled a starving child. Thus the cow became the symbol of "Mother India," and has been protected.

Gandhi, first to allow a practical use for the cow's carcass, suggested it should be made into shoes. But the animals were still allowed to die only of old age.

An American doctor with an international conscience, Professor Robert Hingson of Western Reserve University, recently suggested to Indian physicians that simple surgery on the bull calf would, within three to five years, reduce the Holy Cow herd significantly.

"We never thought of that," they replied in amazement.

Birth control for humans they had found totally unacceptable to the Hindu. But birth control for the beasts, they had "never thought of that."

There are 450 million people in India, 140 million cattle.

Since a cow eats three to five times as much as a man, the Holy Cow is consuming *one-third of India's total national food product.*

JFK's Surprise

At a recent gathering of the party faithful, President Kennedy brought down the house when he admitted his biggest surprise on entering the White House was to find that things were really as bad as he'd said they were during the campaign.
—Congressman Thomas L. Ashley (D.-Ohio)

SUMMIT AFTER SUMMIT AFTER SUMMIT . . .

Since the average peasant eats no better quality food than the cow, this is probably a conservative estimate.

When Dr. Hingson introduced new life-saving medical techniques in India, he was told by the Director of Health for the Calcutta area, "Please don't come over here saving lives without providing food or you will only compound our problem."

It was then that Dr. Hingson, seeking a solution acceptable to Church and State, offered his proposal for making more of India's food supply available to India's human population.

Government licenses would be required for all non-sterilized animals, to maintain the milk herd.

Otherwise, with simple surgery on the male calf, the Holy Cow would cease this promiscuous propagation.

Vice President Johnson and India's Prime Minister Nehru, following their recent visit in New Delhi, issued a joint communique in which they agreed to "press the battle against hunger, illiteracy and disease."

The first announced objective is to solve India's hunger.

A method for alleviating that hunger promptly is presently available.

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Socialized Medicine

HUMAN EVENTS has often published facts about the problems encountered by other countries in their experiments with socialized medicine programs. A recent editorial in the Chattanooga *News-Free Press*, quoted in the following paragraphs, found that the same problems arise when socialized medicine is tried in the United States:

What will happen on a larger scale under a national program already is beginning to show up on a state level in Colorado, which three years ago adopted a then widely hailed medical care program.

In the last fiscal year, Colorado budgeted 10 million dollars for medical care. But demands were so great that a 1.4-million-dollar deficit was threatened, so the handout program had to be cut back. Free ambulance service was eliminated, nursing home care was limited to the most feeble aged and the maximum "free" stay in a hospital was cut back from 21 days to 18 days.

The Colorado socialized medicine program has caused higher hospital costs for everybody. Fees have risen 8 per cent annually for each of the last four years and facilities are crowded by those getting hospitalization simply because it is state subsidized, rather than because of full need.

Walter R. McKinstry, chairman of the State Welfare Board, which is in charge of the program, told the *Wall Street Journal* in an interview: "When the state put up that money, it was like everybody had come into a big inheritance. Too many pensioners with colds and hernias decided it was time to go to the hospital. It wasn't long before we reached the bottom of the barrel."

Abuses raised costs rapidly. A nursing home, for example, falsified its reports, collected money—and when caught had its license revoked.

One official reported a typical incident: "When the cutback first began, I received a call from a woman who chewed me out because she and her husband wanted to attend a convention and had planned to put her father in the hospital until they got back. When the rules changed, they couldn't do it."

Taxpayers Cheer Tax Evader

Charles Coburn, the actor who positively refuses to be an old man at the age of 84, takes off next month on a 14-week cross-country tour in which he plays Grandpa in the comedy, "You Can't Take It With You."

Mr. Coburn was discussing the show with Art Ryon of the Los Angeles *Times* and recalled one of the best lines in it, one in which Grandpa thunderingly tells an Internal Revenue agent that he's never paid income tax "because I don't believe in it."

"When that part was first written," said Mr. Coburn, "audiences thought Grandpa was just a cranky old man. Now—you'd be surprised—they cheer."

Analysis of Berlin Crisis

On one of the tensest days of the 1948 Berlin blockade, Berlin's Mayor, the late Ernst Reuter, gently chided several of his Allied "advisers" whose pessimism was showing by expounding this theme:

"You Westerners are victims of over-specialization—over-specialization in your own difficulties. In this concentration on your own weaknesses, you commit the cardinal error of failing to concentrate on the assessment of Communist weaknesses. In Germany, the Russians know what their great weakness is. This is the hatred for them that exists—not for them as a people but for the things they have imposed economically and politically on East Germany. What self-respecting German could forgive Moscow for shipping them that goateed devil Ulbricht [Walter Ulbricht, then and now Communist dictator of East Germany]?

"The Russians will not prolong the blockade indefinitely because they are the first to know how incident can be turned to riot, and riot to revolution. I don't understand the democracies. Sometimes it seems to me you simply do not wish to admit to yourselves your great strength—the fact that the people are for you, that they will risk their lives and their children's lives to flee to your side. Is this a democratic diffidence, arising out of a feeling that you can do nothing to help these peoples and it is wrong to exploit the loyalties of people that one does not intend to help? This is wrong, gentlemen. You must make the most of the other side's weakness, for their weakness is an essential component of our own strength."

(*The above were the opening paragraphs by Marguerite Higgins in a column for the New York* Herald Tribune.)

New Frontier Decorum

The following item is presented in its entirety from Betty Beale's Society column in the Washington (D. C.) *Evening Star* (June 25):

"Ted Kennedy, youngest brother of the President, and new Assistant District Attorney of Boston, must be the most rugged physically of all the Kennedys. At that Kennedy dinner recently, Ted jumped into the swimming pool with all his clothes on—whether because he was pushed or for the sheer pleasure of it, no one seems certain. At any rate he liked it so well he went back in, clothes and all, several more times during the evening. 'Maybe it was warmer in the pool,' offered one of his friends present who said the temperature on the Attorney General's lawn that night was around 50. It was so cold that when the dampness of his clothes hit the chill air, it created, swears his friend, something of a mist around him; in fact, 'He looked like he was in Heaven.' The wonder of it is that he didn't end up there, since he sat around in his wet clothes for the duration of the party. But unfazed by this exposure, athletic young Edward was in New York for a 6 a.m. communion breakfast that same Sunday morning!"

California has a new credentials law requiring educators to know as much about *what* to teach as they do about *how* to teach.

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Foreign Aid

By Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.)

We are assured in broad generalities that it is our responsibility to rescue every backward nation on earth. We owe it to our revolutionary heritage, say the Kennedy phrase-makers, to supply the money, machinery and technical know-how to lift these people out of poverty.

It seems to me that if the Kennedy administration is truly determined to embark upon this world-wide adventure, honesty demands the proposition be put up to the American taxpayer on an individual basis. Let's forget the comfortable collective "we" and deal in personal pronouns.

Let Mr. Kennedy say: "I want to send additional billions of dollars a year to India or Africa or wherever I think it is needed. You, Mister individual workingman, must dig up these billions. You are now paying $43 billion a year on your individual incomes. Corporation income taxes, excise taxes and other receipts make up the balance, but these taxes are so high now that any increase here might damage the economy. The additional $10 billion I need will have to come from the individual taxpayer. This is at least 25 per cent more than you are now paying. If your income tax is now $1000 a year, you must pay me $250 more each year. Don't look at your neighbor, I'm talking to you. We can't postpone this debt without creating inflation. If I think it necessary, I'll ask you to give 50 or 60 or 70 per cent of all you make to the federal government."

When the President begins to speak to the public in this fashion, the need for his proposed spending will have to be supported by more than theoretical arguments. Americans are pragmatic in their viewpoint. Before they will be willing to pay these additional taxes, they will require the government to prove its programs will work.

'Operation Abolition'

From the New York Daily News

Speaking of weapons against communism, *News* reader Kenneth E. Wyman informs us that the Defense Department has taken the motion picture "Operation Abolition" off its information program for the armed forces.

This film is circulated by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and shows Communists caught by camera in the act of organizing college student riots against that committee's hearings in San Francisco some months ago.

The Defense Department explains to Mr. Wyman that the film has become "controversial" (which it certainly has, inasmuch as the domestic Reds and their pals are doing their damnedest to discredit it), and that another movie explaining the nature of the Red enemy to our servicemen is in the making.

We'll hereby second, loudly, Wyman's motion that "Operation Abolition" be restored to Defense's information program, at least until the new movie appears and is proved effective.

An economics teacher of mine once had us pass a piece of ice from hand to hand around the class. It started fist-size and wound up a mere marble—the more hands it passed through the smaller it got.

—Senator Norris Cotton (R.-N.H.)

The Peace Corps

From the Richmond News Leader

Nothing done in the early days of the Kennedy Administration aroused more enthusiasm than the Peace Corps. Even Jacqueline's attire caused less fluttering and exhilaration. The corps was a symbol of the whole spirit of youth and idealism that had come to Washington and would soon spread around the world. It was called into being by a single, masterful gesture from President Kennedy; and instantly the youth of the nation stood up as a body, ready to do or die for old—for old what? For America, for the natives, for a better standard of living? Or simply for a chance to get abroad? The moment critics began to examine the source of all this self-sacrificing spirit, the uncertain nature of the enthusiasm revealed itself.

Well, the corps has come a cropper. It is a fizzle. Volunteers are withdrawing their entry blanks; the nations of the world are saying, in polite but firm phrases, that they prefer adults for adult work; the organizers of the program are cutting back on their plans; the original concept of "living like the natives" is quietly being abandoned. There are many reasons for this alteration in the basic idea of the Peace Corps, but all of these difficulties could have been [and should have been] foreseen by R. Sargent Shriver when he did his "task force report" on the possibility of such a venture.

In the first place, private groups and organizations—missionaries, 4-H clubs, university programs, international charities, UNESCO—are already doing much of the work that the Peace Corps mapped out for itself. These groups have put many more people into the world's needy areas than the government's plan could ever do. These units have stability, and a sense of purpose that is defined in each case. They have a membership that is not training for months, to work for months, but trained over many years and staying through years of great hardship.

The original Peace Corps, with its spectacular fizz and fervor, would have undermined these more careful projects. Already missionaries complain that they are expected to pay higher prices for many of the things they use or eat since the Peace Corps project was announced. The natives are anxious to cash in on anything financed by our fairy-godmother government. The plan to live at a native level would be a standing insult to technicians and workers who do valuable work for backward nations, and who could not keep up that work if they were forced to live at a standard they were not inured to.

Slowly, then, and under the cover of some headline charades, the Peace Corps will become simply another technical aid program, less stable than most, forced to keep up a false front, but maintained for the same reason that it was begun in such a flurry of ballyhoo—as a public relations stunt. And so it is, after all, a symbol of the new Administration in Washington.

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Free Enterprise Works Miracles in Germany

By Walter Trohan

Bonn, Germany—The dynamic triumph of private enterprise in West Germany over the destruction of war, the staggering burden of restitution, and the dictation of conquerors is one of the greatest economic miracles of our time.

The hum of factories, especially in the industrial heartland of the Ruhr, and the bustling of construction throughout the western zone are testimonials of accomplishment. So is the Rhine which flows two ways with the heaviest river traffic in the world, the railroads with their shuttling trains, and the free autobahns with thundering trucks and racing automobiles.

In the eastern zone, where economy is dictated by Communist masters, factories, which are state owned, are fewer and the pace of rebuilding is slower. Shops, which are also state owned, are bare of goods and customers.

In the west, production is skyrocketing. Wages have gone up 8 per cent for unskilled workers in two years, outdistancing the pace of inflation. In Munich, a store with three bays of display windows was torn out at the end of a business day and a new front was made ready for the next morning's opening. Hours are not the first concern of workers.

In Bad Godesberg the front of an embassy was remodeled to include a two car garage within three days. The sprouting of plants, apartments, and homes proceeds at speeds which challenge belief.

All this is being accomplished by a crushed people, who had every reason to despair, but chose to dig a new and vibrant economy out of the ruins of totalitarianism. The determined westerners were aided by fellow Germans, who fled from the communist eastern sector, with nothing but their know-how and the clothes on their backs.

Some 2 million refugees were absorbed by an economy struggle out of the wreckage of war. Those who had valuable know-how were able to build new lives and prosper.

West Germans stubbornly resisted all the efforts of corps of American planners to give them the planned economy of a welfare state, which we have come to know as the New Deal, the Fair Deal, and now the New Frontier. They also resisted efforts of British Laborites to impose socialism on their economy.

West Germany had enough of brown and red socialism, so that it would not swallow white socialism. Much of the credit is due to Ludwig Erhardt, the stubborn but informed minister of economy, who chose the way of freedom in economy as he chose the way of freedom in politics.

The economic rise of western Europe could not have been accomplished without the economic rebirth of West Germany. This can readily be told in a few figures:

	1950	1960
Steel Production		
United States	88	90 million tons
Western Europe	51.9	107 million tons
Autos		
United States	8	7.8 million cars
Western Europe	1.6	6 million cars
Exports		
United States	10.2	17.6 billion dollars
Western Europe	10	21 billion dollars
Gold		
United States	22.8	19.5 billion dollars
Western Europe	6.5	16.2 billion dollars

It is little wonder then that British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan is trying to bring Britain into the common market of western Europe. We can wonder, too, whether this economy, which was spurred by American aid, may some day be aiding the economy which economic dreamers are fastening on the United States.

Already the planners have bullied defeated Germany into revaluating the West German mark at a higher rate in relation to the dollar in order to make American prices more attractive and in an effort to halt the flow of American gold.

JFK: A One-Termer?

By Holmes Alexander

Tower's victory stresses the fact that we may very well have a one-term President in the White House. Texas happens to be the first State in 1961 to deliver some political commentary upon the 1960 decision. Today a Kennedy-Johnson ticket in Texas would sink like a ton of lead. It is easy to believe from public opinion indices in other States that few who tottered between Kennedy and Nixon in November would now go Democratic. It is unimaginable that the American people as a whole could have the heart to give Mr. Kennedy a vote of confidence on his record to date. Texas, in sum, looks like the bellwether of a return to the Republican fold.

The top men of both parties are inevitably influenced by the climate in Texas.

It is good for Nixon, and for us, to be shown that the way to beat Democrats and liberals is to be Republican conservative. It is good for Goldwater, and for us, to enjoy this popular ratification of his conservative philosophy. It is good for Governor Rockefeller to read the Texas results. It is good for the rest of us to find the hope of a two-party South still visible on the far horizon.

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The Political Action Conference

CONSERVATIVES from 42 of the 50 states attended the second HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference held July 14 and 15 at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C. On the program were five US Senators and 12 Representatives. The theme of the conference was how to elect more conservatives in 1962.

Admiral Ben Moreell, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Americans for Constitutional Action, was the keynote speaker. Major addresses were delivered by Senators Barry M. Goldwater (R.-Ariz.) and John G. Tower (R.-Texas).

Senators Roman L. Hruska (R.-Neb.) and Andrew F. Schoeppel (R.-Kans.) shared the rostrum at the July 14 dinner meeting. Guest speakers the next evening were Representative Katharine St. George (R.-N.Y.) and Senator Jack R. Miller (R.-Iowa). Senator Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.) introduced Senator Tower.

Representatives who took part in special sessions were James F. Battin (Mont.), E. Y. Berry (S. Dak.), Harold R. Collier (Ill.), William C. Cramer (Fla.), Paul Findley (Ill.), Howard W. Robison (N.Y.), Henry C. Schadeberg (Wisc.), Gordon H. Scherer (Ohio.), Don L. Short (N. Dak.), Charles M. Teague (Calif.) and Ralph F. Beermann (Neb.).

Three other speakers were Holmes Alexander, syndicated columnist and frequent contributor to HUMAN EVENTS; Peter O'Donnell, Dallas County, Texas, Republican chairman; and Fulton Lewis III, son of the well-known radio broadcaster and columnist.

Newburgh, New York, City Manager Joseph McD. Mitchell, who has spearheaded that Hudson River city's fight to gain control of its own relief program from powerful Federal and state controls, spoke at a special breakfast gathering July 15.

Of the 400 registrants, 25 came from Texas and 20 from California. Three persons came from Alberta, Canada, including Kenneth Harkness, son of the Canadian Minister of Defense. Making a special trip from Venezuela was Jules Rosen, a manufacturer of agricultural chemicals in Caracas.

Those attending the conference included corporation executives, professional men and women, teachers, ministers, housewives, and a good-sized representation of American college and high-school conservatives.

"How-to-do-it" stories were told frequently during the sessions. The conference conservatives learned, for example, of a Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, woman —Mrs. H. Templeton Smith—whose fight led to the removal of 41,000 illegal names from that city's voter-registration lists.

Edward S. Friend of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, presented a sound montage of an all-day political action conference he and other conservatives in Wisconsin's Fifth Congressional District (in the heart of Milwaukee) organized early this year. The Fifth District is now represented by a young heir to millions, Henry Reuss, a 100 per cent liberal Democrat.

GENERAL WALKER

The GOP goal is to persuade Major General Edwin A. Walker to establish his residence in Milwaukee. There is a strong belief in Milwaukee that General Walker could defeat Reuss. A letter-writing campaign has been initiated urging him to establish the Milwaukee residence. (General Walker's address is HQ. USAREUR A.P.O. 403, New York, N. Y.)

HERE IS another personal, moving story, told during the conference. Gordon Buttorff grew tired of seeing the local Democratic machine in Louisville, Kentucky, steal elections year after year.

He studied the election laws and asked the local Republicans to make him a special challenger in the city's worst precinct—registered 12 to 1 Democratic. He challenged unqualified voters, and insisted that the election laws be followed to the letter. He had to deal with the hostility of Democrats who had never been interfered with, in decades of vote stealing. He had to stand up to an angry Democratic county sheriff, and threatened the sheriff with court action if he interfered with the challenging. He took charge of the precinct, determined to use the election laws to close down the polling place if violations should take place.

At the end of the day the 12 to 1 precinct counted out—3 to 1.

The lesson had its effect. The young man was given the job of teaching and training 200 smart, aggressive men as challengers. These men got their baptism of fire in the spring primaries. They had learned their job well. As a result, for the first time in decades, it appears as though Louisville, Kentucky, traditionally Democratic, may elect a Republican administration this fall.

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T. H. Bartindale of Cincinnati, Ohio, an industrial engineer, has shown "Operation Abolition" (he owns two copies) to 145 Ohio audiences since September —and he is booked solidly for future film and speaking dates well into November of this year!

Bartindale will speak to as few persons as 10 or as many as 700. When an American Civil Liberties Union-supported speaker advocated abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in a series of talks to Ohio college students, Bartindale debated the issue with him at Miami University, Ohio, although the speaker was unchallenged in two other colleges.

The university newspaper commented that *at last* both sides of the issue were being told.

Which is the True Hoosier?

HOOSIERS attending the HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference remarked about the sharp contrast between two of their members of Congress—Senator Hartke and Congressman Bruce. VANCE HARTKE is the Democratic junior Senator from Indiana. In effect, he tells his constituents: "Come and get it. I'm here to get free Federal money for Indiana."

Donald Bruce, freshman Republican, defeated a liberal Democratic incumbent who catered to the heavy concentration in Indianapolis of United Auto Workers members. Bruce's message to his constituents: "I promise no special benefits for any special groups. There is no such thing as something for nothing."

BRUCE

HARTKE

The Hartke philosophy was expressed in two of his newsletters. One, on March 10, said:

"MAYOR'S MEETING—More than 100 Hoosiers attended our conference this week on how the federal government can help cities, counties and private businessmen with problems and projects. We are proud to have organized this meeting, the first such program ever. It provided an excellent clearing house for information. Now we want to follow through and complete projects that are needed and wanted in Indiana."

The Senator's March 17 newsletter carried this follow-up:

"MAYOR'S CONFERENCE—As a meeting that attracted people and resulted in information getting into proper hands quickly and easily, our conference of last week was a rousing success. I will really be pleased with the meeting of some 200 Hoosier local government officials and businessmen with federal agency representatives when it brings new business and new projects to our state. Next steps are up to the Hoosiers who came here. We will help."

The contrasting Bruce philosophy was expressed in the platform he offered the voters when he sought election. He said:

"I promise that I will work for no special benefits for any special groups. There is no such thing as something for nothing. And for me to promise you a special benefit would be to violate the entire concept of American liberty. If you're looking for a handout or something for nothing, then don't vote for me. My only pledge is to work to uphold the Constitution of the United States—to preserve an environment, economically and socially, wherein every individual man may attempt to fulfill his desires and dreams. For the dreams which are destroyed by collectivism have not the opportunity for fulfillment. I pledge to work for individual liberty for the individual citizen. To do this, I cannot and will not promise special benefits to special groups.

"I believe the following to be sound principles of personal conduct—and even more sound when applied to government. I shall use them as my code of conduct in reaching legislative decisions.

- You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift.
- You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong.
- You cannot help the wage earner by pulling down the wage payer.
- You cannot further the brotherhood of man by encouraging class hatred.
- You cannot establish sound security on borrowed money.
- You cannot help the poor by discouraging the rich.
- You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than you earn.
- You cannot build character and courage by taking away man's initiative and independence.
- And above all you cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves."

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Conference Echoes

Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (Ariz.)

Disarmament isn't something new. It's been tried down through the centuries and again *if only human nature could be controlled* you could talk about disarmament. But I think we ought to call all our disarmament people home—get them airline tickets this afternoon—get them home and let's quit talking about it . . . .

Well, first of all, I'm not interested in 1964. *We've got* 1962 *to win.* And if we don't win big in '62 we can't think about '64; '64's a long way off. Now as far as the combination [a Presidential ticket of Goldwater and Rockefeller], I think it would be wrong for this reason. What would the party be doing with Rockefeller in Chicago talking *for* Federal aid to education and me in Los Angeles making a speech *against* it?

Queried by the press about Newburgh, Senator Goldwater said: "I'm tired of professional chiselers walking up and down the streets who don't work and have no intention of working."

Goldwater's willingness to express himself unequivocally on the welfare issue has produced raised eyebrows among old-timers here. Until 1961, no politician with any thought of his self-interest ever made a remark critical of pressure groups who vote as do those on relief or those in public housing projects.

"What's this country coming to?" say the old-timers, "when welfare chiseling is publicly denounced in specific terms? What manner of man is this man Goldwater who violates all the canons of his profession?"

Sen. John G. Tower (Texas)

The people of Texas did not send me to Washington to work for Federal handouts. They sent me here to work to preserve Constitutional Government, Individual Liberty, and the opportunity Americans have always enjoyed under our free enterprise system. They sent me here to fight for the territorial integrity of the free world and against the threat posed by the Communist conspiracy.

Admiral Ben Moreell

[President Kennedy's] so-called "sacrifices" include every "Welfare-State" spending scheme dreamed up by the planners since the beginning of the Roosevelt New Deal. While these "give-aways" will ultimately weigh heavily on all our people, they are, for the time being, camouflaged as measures designed to help the alleged needy sectors of our society, which, fortuitously, are those with the heaviest concentrations of voting strengths! "From each according to his ability, to each according to his need," the "abilities" and "needs" being as *decreed by omnipotent government.* Thus are "freedom" and "sacrifice" defined in the gospel according to "Saint" Marx!

Sen. Roman L. Hruska (Neb.)

Now the hallmark of the New Frontier, even as it was in the case of the New Deal, even as it was in the case of the Fair Deal, is *increased size, and scope and cost of Federal government.* That just about wraps it up, doesn't it?

Sen. Jack Miller (Iowa)

Too little attention is being given to the impact a proposed solution will have on the character of our people. The real frontiersmen of America were fiercely self-reliant and worked hard and long. Today the frontier spirit has been chipped away by feelings of uncertainty, doubt and insecurity.

Desire for the better things of life is not being tempered with the patience to wait until we can afford them and, particularly, with the hard work necessary to achieve them.

Sen. Strom Thurmond (S.C.)

Senator Thurmond began his introduction of Senator Tower with these words:

"My friends, my fellow Americans, it is a unique and distinct pleasure for me, a Democratic Senator from the State of South Carolina—*but a South Carolina Democrat, not a National Democrat . . .*"

Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kans.)

If we destroy ourselves through irresponsible fiscal policies, staggering national debt, and commitments which strain our ability, our collapse will be echoed by the collapse of freedom around the world.

Rep. James F. Battin (Mont.)

Question: Can a conservative stay in Congress?

Answer: I'm very fortunate. I have a good education and I have a license to practice law in Montana and the District of Columbia. In fact, I practiced here before I practiced in Montana. *I don't need this job!* And so long as I don't need it then I'm not for sale.

Rep. Paul Findley (Ill.)

If we will read our histories we will find that the independence of the farmer is basic to democracy. A dictatorship cannot succeed where the farmer is free and independent. And every dictator has recognized this. The first act of the dictators in Russia was to destroy the freedom and independence of the farmer. This was done in Red China—it's being done in Cuba—and my fear is that here in the United States of America, the land of the free, we may accomplish the very same thing under the guise of helping the farmer.

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Rep. Henry C. Schadeberg (Wis.)

Question: What can or should the individual do about the National Council of Churches' advocating recognition of Red China?

Answer: The churches do not agree with the position of the National Council of Churches merely because the National Council takes this particular stand. *There cannot be any coexistence with ungodliness, and communism is that.* I know personally that I shall not contribute one plugged nickel to the National Council of Churches as long as it's involved in this particular affair.

Rep. Gordon H. Scherer (Ohio)

If the Communists had been foolish enough to try to take Cuba by military force, they would have failed miserably because we would have moved in with everything we had. Yet, through indirect aggression, infiltration and subversion, Havana today is as Communist-dominated and controlled as Moscow and Peiping. There's no question we're a prime target. We are today the only roadblock in the ever-increasing tempo of their drive for world domination. They have sleepers in every nook and cranny of this country as they have had in all uncommitted and neutral countries of the world—sleepers who are ready and willing to act when the Communist timetable requires their special skills.

Rep. E. Y. Berry (S.D.)

As the welfare state increases, the power of the welfare state increases, the measures of morality decrease and it is this way in every socialistic country in the world.

Rep. Howard W. Robison (N.Y.)

The inability of this Administration to make the same hard choices that the President seemed to demand of his people, its compelling urge to substitute what I like to think of as the mother hen for the American eagle as our national symbol, its basing of foreign policy not on our own interests but more on the desires and interests of other nations—all of these indicate to me, and I suspect they do so to you, that we must look elsewhere for the revival of the American conscience.

Rep. Harold R. Collier (Ill.)

Let's return to the application of a definite and a determined course of opposition to communism. Primarily, at home, this means a complete cessation of the coddling of Communists at all levels. For we must remember that wherever communism is dealt with from a position of strength, free men have won out.

Rep. Ralph F. Beermann (Neb.)

I prefer to take my chances with private enterprise and marketing of our farm products as opposed to running the farms of America from a Washington desk. I think it holds far more opportunity.

Rep. Katharine St. George (N.Y.)

I have tried during the last years to figure out why our citizens are so undisturbed by all this and I have finally come reluctantly to the conclusion that it is because we continue to give out so many billions in foreign aid. The people at home say quite properly, "Well, if we can finance the world we're going to get the goods and services that we want for ourselves." We then hear the usual bleat from the left, "If we don't give them what they need, Russia will." Well the answer to that one is, "Let Russia do it!"

Rep. Charles M. Teague (Calif.)

We believe in the two-party system. We hope to elect more Republicans in the South. There have been too many instances, in this Congress particularly, when the Southern Democrats—the so-called conservative Democrats in the South who supported us in the past—just haven't been there when the chips were down. So I urge you who are from the South to either sponsor and help a strong, reliable Republican candidate or get Democratic candidates who will help us when we need help.

Rep. William C. Cramer (Fla.)

It's amazing how many of the American people don't have available to them information sufficient to keep themselves advised on what the issues are from day to day when these votes are cast on the floor. That's when history is made—that's when the road we're going to travel is being determined—by the vote day to day on the issues in the House.

Rep. Don L. Short (N.D.)

We should remind ourselves that this government of ours is probably the most idealistic that was ever established on the face of this globe. It was established on the principles of freedom and opportunity—and, incidentally, *not security.* You cannot make a stronger country by weakening the people, and that, it seems to me, is exactly what we've been doing.

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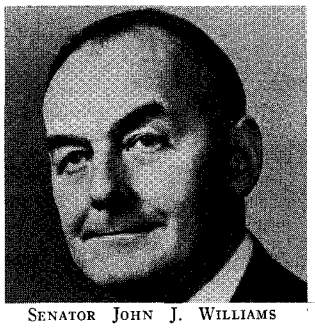
The Soil Bank Racket

This article is based on remarks by John J. Williams (R.-Del.) in the United States Senate (pages 2473 and 2474 in the Congressional Record) on February 24, 1961.

THE soil bank program has again been turned into a racket. By way of illustration I shall describe the maneuvering whereby Wayne E. Tallman purchased a 6,960-acre ranch in Colorado for a total cost of $139,200 and then, through subleasing arrangements, placed 3,879 acres of this same land under a 10-year contract with the conservation reserve program where he will, over the 10-year period, collect from the government $271,000 or $131,800 more than the entire purchase price of the whole ranch. In addition, he or his tenants will have the use of the remaining acreage not placed in the soil bank.

It all began in 1956, when the estate of John W. Baughman Farms Company, operating in Kansas and Colorado, decided to sell from 50,000 to 60,000 acres of the company's land holdings in Colorado to meet inheritance and income taxes. This land was located over a three-county area—Kiowa, Kit Carson, and Lincoln—in Colorado. In January, 1957, Robert Baughman, president of the John W. Baughman Farms Company, offered to sell to his district manager, Wayne E. Tallman, the 6,960-acre Vogel Ranch at a price of $20 per acre, or a total of $139,200. The purchase price was to be payable over a period of 10 years in 10 equal installments, with no interest to be collected except on delinquent payments. The offer was contingent upon Baughman's being able to work out arrangements to lease a substantial part under the conservation reserve program, whereby he could use the cash payments to pay for the farm.



SENATOR JOHN J. WILLIAMS

However, Tallman was confronted with the $5,000 limitation that Congress had placed upon the annual amount which could be paid to any one farmer under the soil bank program.

But this proved to be no obstacle. To get around this $5,000 limitation, Tallman devised a scheme wherein he would break up the farm into smaller units, cash-lease the different units to various tenants, and then have the tenants sign a contract with the government under the conservation reserve program, with the proviso that they would turn the money received thereon over to him as cash rental.

But before buying the property he wanted to be sure that his scheme would work, so on February 14, 1957, at the regular meeting of the Kiowa County Agricultural Stabilization Committee, he outlined this cash-lease plan and received assurances that they would approve such a plan. It was agreed at this meeting that, if Tallman could buy this land, they would accept the same acreage under the conservation reserve program and pay him or his tenants an annual rental of $7 per acre for the next 10 years. This would mean that the government would be paying $70 per acre over the next 10 years not to cultivate the same land which he was then in the process of buying for $20 an acre.

On February 25, 1957, following this advance arrangement with the county committee of Kiowa County, Colorado, Wayne E. Tallman—operating under the newly organized Wayne E. Tallman Farms Company—bought from the John W. Baughman Farms Company the 6,960-acre Vogel Ranch at a price of $139,200 or $20 per acre, payable over a 10-year period as outlined above.

Tallman then divided this ranch into six tracts, and on March 25 and 26, 1957, he leased the entire acreage to six different tenants for a 10-year period, on a cash rental basis, under terms that would net him $27,100 annually, or a total of $271,000 over the 10-year contract.

In each instance, the leasing period was dated back to March 1, 1957. He had contracted to buy the farm on February 25, 1957.

His leases with the tenants were with the understanding that they in turn would place under the conservation reserve program enough of their leased acreage to enable them to collect from the government an annual payment equal to the agreed annual cash rental. The contract carried the proviso that these government checks would be turned over to Tallman for his annual rents.

The tenants' profit would be the free use of that portion of their leased acreage which was not being put under the conservation reserve program.

Details of the acreage leased by the six tenants and the acreage placed in the conservation reserve programs as shown in the chart below. This chart shows the number of acres leased to each tenant. It shows the amount of acreage placed in the soil bank by each of these same tenants and the amount of their annual payments from the government, as well as the annual cash rental in each instance. It will be noted how closely the government payments coincide with the annual cash rental being paid to Tallman.

	Cash leases			Acreage placed in conservation reserve	
Tenant	Total acreage	Cropland	Annual rental	Acreage	Annual payment
A	1,609	1,236	$ 5,000	714	$ 4,998
B	960	957	4,200	602	4,214
C	643	643	2,900	421	2,950
D	1,280	1,187	5,000	714	4,998
E	1,200	1,166	5,000	714	4,998
F	1,300	1,208	5,000	714	4,998
Total	6,992	6,397	$27,100		
Total initial conservation reserve participation				3,879	27,156

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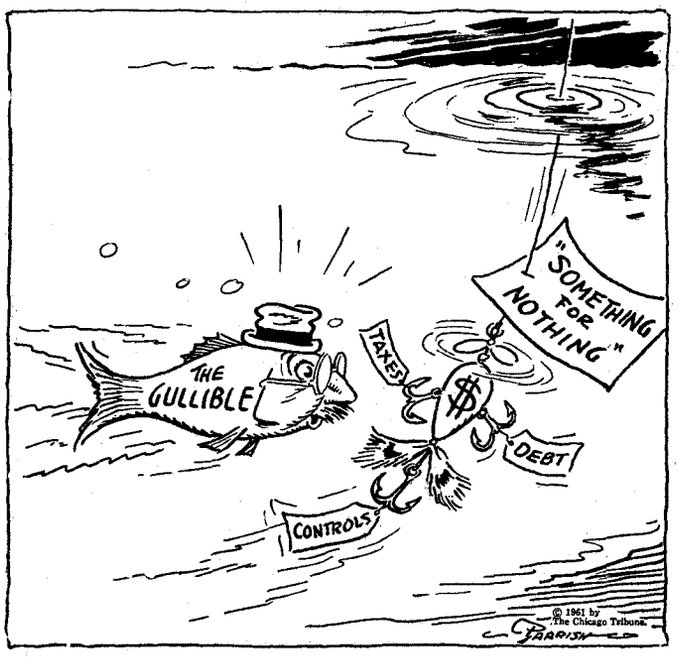

Later, two of the tenants placed additional acreage in the conservation reserve program, bringing the total acreage in the program up to 4,338 acres, producing total annual payments of $29,558. The tenants kept the extra payments as part of their profits for participating in this scheme.

Thus we find that the purchase of the farm, the cash-lease arrangements with the six tenants, and the contracts with the government under the acreage reserve program were all negotiated and signed within an approximate 30-day period and on terms and arrangements which were all negotiated and agreed upon between the prospective buyer and the ASC, a couple of weeks before the purchase.

I summarize this transaction:

On February 25, 1957, Tallman bought 6,960 acres of land for $139,200. Within 30 days enough of this same tract of land had been leased to the government under a scheme whereby Tallman, as the owner, would collect indirectly from the United States Government, over the next 10-year period, $271,000, or $131,800 more than he paid for the entire 6,960-acre ranch. At the end of this 10-year period, Tallman will have $131,800 in cash profit, plus a 6,960-acre ranch, all paid for by the American taxpayers.

By what line of reasoning would the government ever agree to pay a speculator $70 per acre not to cultivate land which he was buying at $20 per acre?

The question may well be asked, why did ASC of Kiowa County, Colorado, approve any such arrangement wherein the government would, over a period of 10 years, pay this speculator $70 per acre not to cultivate land worth $20 per acre?

Perhaps agreeableness of the county committee can be better understood when we examine the following transaction:

The record shows that in early 1958 the chairman of the ASC in Kiowa County, Colorado, leased from the same Baughman estate, on a crop-share basis, 1,120 acres of land. On April 24, 1958, this committee chairman signed a contract with the government agency of which he was a representative wherein he placed 391 acres of this tract in the conservation reserve on terms under which he receives annual payments of $2,740.

It was the same Wayne E. Tallman, acting as a representative of the landlord—the John W. Baughman Farms Company—who on April 28, 1958, approved this conservation reserve contract with the unusual proviso that the customary landlord's share of the conservation payments was to be waived, thus allowing the tenant—the chairman of the Kiowa County ASC—to keep 100% of the annual $2,740 in conservation reserve payments.

Ordinarily, when land is leased on a crop-share basis, the landlord and the tenant share in the benefits to be derived from the participation in the conservation reserve program, and Mr. Orville S. Brown, Vice President and General Manager of the John W. Baughman Farms Company, confirmed that this was the only instance wherein a crop-share tenant of their company who participated in the conservation program was permitted to retain 100% *of the annual payment.*

The Chairman of the Kiowa County committee was not the only representative of the government that was cut in on this profitable scheme.

It is interesting to note that a similar special arrangement was extended to another government employee who had approved the lucrative arrangements of Tallman's scheme to bypass the $5,000 limitation.

On November 7, 1956, the office manager of the Kit Carson County ASC office had entered into a crop-share lease with the John W. Baughman Farms Company for 320 acres of land.

On February 5, 1957, this county office manager applied for a 10-year conservation reserve contract with the government on 300 acres of this same tract.

On March 14, 1957, this employee arranged for the purchase of 320 acres which he had been leasing plus an additional 160 acres from the Baughman estate for a total price of $10,560.

On May 29, 1957, the ASC approved the conservation reserve contract, wherein this employee will receive government checks under the conservation reserve program over the 10-year period totaling $33,740 cash, or $23,180 more than the total purchase price of the entire 480 acres.

This is a glaring illustration of what can be expected under any program designed to pay a man not to work.

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